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TRANSLATION AIDS: GENERAL TERMS

KANJI	ROMAJI	DEFINITION
幕僚	BAKURYŌ	Staff
別動隊	BETSUDŌTAI	Detached wing (Navy) Flying column (Army)
防備部隊	BŌBI BUTAI	Defense force
防備衛所	BŌBIEISHO	Defense station
防備基地	BŌBIKICHI	Defense base
防備戰隊	BŌBI SENTAI	Defense squadron
防備隊	BŌBITAI	Defense unit (sometimes called Defense division when referring to small ships)
防疫班	BŌEKIHAN	Water purification section
防禦支隊	BŌGYŌ SHITAI	Defense detachment
傍受スル	BŌJU SURU	To intercept (radio)
母艦	BOKAN	Tender
防空	BŌKŪ	Antiaircraft
防空隊	BŌKŪTAI	AA unit (Navy)
妨信	BŌSHIN	(Radio) jamming
分遣隊	BUNKENTAI	Detachment
分工場	BUNKŌJŌ	Branch workshop

X-J 674

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
Research and Information Division

#12

Special Report

Serial No. RI-94-E-A-17 8 March 1946

SUBJECT: LIST OF DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES CONTAINED IN ANNUAL REPORTS BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AVAILABLE TO 1939. BY PREFECTURES.

SOURCE : Ministry of Education

PREPARED BY: EDUCATION RESEARCH UNIT.

SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

1 School-age children.
2 School attendance (of school-age children).
3 School-age children not attending school.
4 Comparative annual percentages of school attendance (of school-age children).
5 Blind and deaf and dumb school-age children.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

6 Elementary Schools.
7 Elementary branch schools.
8 Total number of elementary schools and detached classrooms.
9 Elementary schools with supplementary courses.
10 Number of classrooms in elementary schools.
11 Regular teachers of elementary schools.
12 Teachers holding licenses for special subjects.
13 Assistant teachers.
14 Acting assistant teachers (Daiyō Kyōin)
15 Total number of elementary school teachers.

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#3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

TRANSLATION

Serial Number: RI(T)-11-RA-1 (Revised) 9 March 1946

SUBJECT : The Charter of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. (Revised 22 January 1946)

TRANSLATED BY: Radio Research Unit.

SOURCE : (a) BCJ News, Extra Edition, 7 December 1945.

(b) Report of General Meeting of BCJ, 22 January 1946.

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#4

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

TRANSLATION

Serial Number: RI-(T)-13-RA-2 9 March 1946

SUBJECT : Supervision of the Broadcasting Industry

TRANSLATED BY: Radio Research Unit on 9 March 1946.

SOURCE : "Recent Broadcasting Industry", pages 94-101, published in Tokyo, April, 1932, by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

1. CONTROL OF THE RADIO INDUSTRY

The organization, the management, and the general form of the broadcasting industry, are different in each country of the world. One factor stands out as a common trend, however: all countries are attempting in one way or another to consolidate their control of the radio industry.

In our country, the management of the domestic radio industry is monopolized by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. There is no doubt that control of the radio industry in conformity with the national broadcasting policy can be most securely maintained by a monopolized management.

The broadcasting industry requires an experienced business management to achieve its function, the transmission to the general public of news, music, and other kinds of broadcasts, through the establishment and operation of wireless telephone facilities. In other words, this is an industry which has as its objective the performance of a type of communications, by the employment of wireless telephone. Hence no broadcasting can exist independently of wireless telephone, and

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15

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
Research and Information Division

15 March 1946

SPECIAL REPORT

CURRENT JAPANESE MAGAZINES, Including

Name of Magazine,

Address, Name

of Editor

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XJ 677

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

#6

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-115-PP-P-11 19 March 1946

SUBJECT : Democratization of Japanese Newspapers.

PREPARED BY: Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Special Reports, Press and Publications Research Unit: The Asahi, 11 December 1945; Mainichi Shimbun Sha 15 January 1946; Special Report CCD, CIE, GHQ, AFPAC, Yomuri Hochi Newspaper 8 December 1945; News Communications, CCD, CIE, GHQ, AFPAC, JP/OSS/PPB/713, 25 January 1946; JP/FUR/PPB/157, 22 December 1945; JP/OSA/PPB/900, 31 January 1946; JP/OSA/PPB/811, 5 February 1946; JP/OSA/PPB/647, 20 January 1946; JP/OSA/PPP/710, 25 January 1946; Interviews with Mr. Maekawa and others by Mr. Berkov, 6 March 1946; Letter to Press & Publications, CI&E, 10 March 1946.

CONTENT:

The employees of many newspapers in Japan (and not the least important ones) have come to feel that a full assumption of the prerogatives and responsibilities of a free press can only be effected in Japanese newspaper concerns by certain changes in administrative procedure and personnel. These changes commonly include:

1. Employees- whether stockholders or not- should form some organization of their own which would reach agreement on matters of policy and formally present their views to executives.

2. Responsibility for the newspapers' part in the war should

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

TRANSLATION

Serial Number: RI-(T)-14-RA-2 22 March 1946

SUBJECT : Regulations Pertaining to Privately Installed Wireless Telephone for Broadcasting Purposes.

TRANSLATED BY: Radio Research Unit, on 22 March 1946.

SOURCE : Broadcasting Corporation of Japan-Compilation of Regulations Applicable to the BCJ.

ADMINISTRATIVE

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PRIVATELY INSTALLED RADIOPHONE FOR BROADCASTING PURPOSES

Taisho 12, December 21, (21 Dec. 1923), Ministry of Communications Order #98.

Revised Taisho 14 (1925) Feb. Ministry of Communications Order #11

Revised Taisho 14 (1925) April Ministry of Communications Order #23

Revised Taisho 14 (1925) July Ministry of Communications Order #42

Revised Taisho 14 (1925) Dec. Ministry of Communications Order #89

Revised Showa 2 (1927) March Ministry of Communications Order #4

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

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#8

TRANSLATION

Serial Number: RI-(T)9-RA-3 26 March 1946

SUBJECT : The Wireless Telegraph Law.

TRANSLATED BY: Radio Research Unit, on 26 March 1946.

SOURCE : Broadcasting Corporation of Japan Compilation of Regulations Applicable to BCJ.

ADMINISTRATIVE

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH LAW

Law of 19 June 1914 (4th Year of Taisho)

ARTICLE I

The Government shall operate and have under its jurisdiction all wireless telegraph and radiophone enterprises.

ARTICLE II

Upon receipt of a permit from the Minister having jurisdiction, a wireless telegraph or a radiophone may be installed in the location specified:

1. To be installed on a vessel or vessels, with the object of facilitating safe voyage.
2. To be installed on vessels operated by one and the same party, to be used for inter-communications between vessels on matters pertaining to their

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#9

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

TRANSLATION

Serial Number: RI-(1)-15-RA-4 30 March 1946.

SUBJECT : Regulations Governing the Functions of the Personnel of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and its Central Broadcasting Stations (20 December 1945).

TRANSLATED BY: Radio Research Unit, on 29 March 1946.

SOURCE : Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

ADMINISTRATIVE

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN AND ITS CENTRAL BROADCASTING STATIONS. (Directive No. 36, 20 December 1945)

ARTICLE I

The Corporation shall comprise the following offices, each to operate under the responsibility of a Chief or Superintendent (Bu-cho): Division of General Affairs (Sommu Bu), Investigation Division (Chosa Bu), Liaison Division (Shogai Renraku Bu), Broadcasting General Division (Hoso Somu Bu), Finance Division (Keiri Bu), Listeners' Division (Choshu Bu), Technical Installation Division (Shisetsu Bu), Construction Shop (Kosheku Sho), Staff Training Institute (Shokuin Yosei Sho), and Technical

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Divison

#10

TRANSLATION

Serial Number: RI-(T)-16-RA-5 30 March 1946.

SUBJECT : Regulations Governing the Allocation of Routine Work Among the Various Divisions and Sections of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

TRANSLATED BY: Radio Research Unit

SOURCE : Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, Directive No. 37, 20 December 1945.

ADMINISTRATIVE

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ALLOCATION OF ROUTINE WORK AMONG THE VAROUS DIVISIONS AND SECTIONS OF THE BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN (Directive No. 37, 20 December 1945).

ARTICLE I

The Division of General Affairs shall be divided into three sections: General Affairs, Welfare, and Building Management.

ARTICLE II

The General Affairs Section of the Division of General Affairs shall have charge of the following business:

1. Matters relating to secret information.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

SPECIAL REPORT

#11

Serial Number: RI-122-PP-A-14 30 March 1946

SUBJECT : Sun News Photo Agency

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit

SOURCE : Interview with the owner and president, Mr. S. Yamahata, 23 March 1946

SUMMARY:

Ranking among the top four news photo agencies in Japan, the Sun News Photo Agency is probably second only to Kyodo. A financially sound organization, the Sun News Photo Agency seems to have the equipment necessary to operate on a large scale. Not only is this company well equipped, but it is using its equipment to advantage. It is filling large orders for Acme News Photo Agency, Life, and General Headquarters, Tokyo. This large volume of business makes it a potential competitor of Kyodo.

HISTORY:

The Sun News Photo Agency is the product of the combination of two companies, the Sun Photo Service Co. and the Graphic Times-Sun. Both the Sun Photo Service Co. and the Graphic Times-Sun were owned by Mr. S. Yamahata, present owner and president of Sun News Photo Agency.

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#12

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-123-PP-C-2 1 April 1946

SUBJECT : The Japanese Medical Journal Co., Ltd. (Nippon Igaku Zasshi Kabushiki Kaisha.)

PREPARED BY: Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Interview with Mr. Ichiro Kanehara, owner of the corporation, 21 March 1946.

SUMMARY:

The Nippon Igaku Zasshi is at present one of the largest concerns publishing medical journals in Japan. Current figures show that this corporation is publishing eight magazines with a combined monthly circulation of 30,000. By September or October circulation is expected to reach the 100,000 mark and Mr. Ichiro Kanehara, owner and president, will be prepared to publish both medical books and magazines.

HISTORY:

Kanehara & Co., Publishers of medical books and journals, was incorporated as the Nippon Isaku Zasshi in 1943. The corporation, formed by the merging of the magazine sections of five companies, printed only medical magazines from 1943 to the present. Medical books were published by the Nippon Issho Shuppan Co., Ltd., which was formed by the consolidation of four firms. These two corporations, in conjunction with the

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rget Folder No. 42, 165, 232, 302, 386, 471, 576

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#13

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research & Information Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-129-R-C-1 1 April 1946

SUBJECT : Prominent Characteristics of Shūsei Sectarian Shinto

PREPARED BY : Religions Research Unit

SOURCE : Conference with Makoto KAWAMISHI, Assistant Superintendent; Yoshifuji MATSUI, General Affairs Director; and Kinichiro MITA, Social Service Director of the Shūsei Sect of Sectarian Shinto

Shūseiha, a distinctly modern sect of Sectarian Shinto, came into existence in 1873. It is the only Sectarian Shinto Sect which uses the word ha instead of kyo to mean "Sect". Much consideration was given to the suggestion that the name be changed to Shūseikyo, to conform with the names of all the other Sectarian Shinto Sects. As a matter of fact, in the early days of the Meiji era all of these Sects called themselves ha. After they became independent, all chose the word kyo to replace ha. Shūseiha adherents feel that they have preserved the correct and original terminology, and that there is no reason to change.

The name Shūsei is an abbreviation for Shūri-kosei which is defined as meaning "creation", on the one hand, and "faithful work", on the other.

The founder of Shūseiha was Kunitoru Nitta, an official of the Religions Ministry (Kyōbushō) during the early days of Meiji.

RI 576

#14

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research & Information Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-135-R-C-2 1 April 1946

SUBJECT : Prominent Characteristics of the Taikyō Sect of Sectarian Shinto

PREPARED BY : Religions Research Unit and Religions Division

SOURCE : Taikyō General Affairs Diredtor Oka

I. HISTORY

The Taikyō Sect of Sectarian Shinto differs from the other sects of this religion in that it has no personal founder. It is an outgrowth of the organization set up in the early Meiji Period for administering Shinto activities. The details of its evolution follow:

In 1868 the Shinto-Buddhist amalgamation came to an end, Buddhism was disestablished, and Shinto was elevated to the position of a national religion under the direction of the Shrine Office (Jingi-kan). The official Shinto deities were specified, the Emperor worshipped regularly at the Imperial Sanctuary, and Government and religion were considered one.

In 1871 the name of the Shrine Office was changed from Jingi-kan to Jingi-sho. In 1872 the office was reorganized as the Ministry of Religion (Kyōbushō), and Buddhism and Shinto were again united, thus brinsing into existence a new state religion. This new religion was called Taikyō and its principle teachings were as follows:

a. The principles of reverence for the (national) Deities and of patriotism shall be observed.

b. The heavenly Reason and the "Way of Humanity" shall be promulgated.

c. The Throne shall be revered and the authorities obeyed.

The preachers of the new religion were Buddhist and Shinto priests who were trained in the Taikyō-in Seminary at Zōjōji Temple in Shiba Park, Tokyo.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-126-PP-B-13 3 April 1946

SUBJECT : Geographical Distribution of Newspaper Publishers in Japan.

PREPARED BY: Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCES : Press and Publications files as of 1 March 1946.

WAR DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION
Target Folder No. 42 165 232 302 356 576, 471

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS

The accompanying map and graph show the number of separate newspaper publishing companies located in each of the prefectures of Japan. Necessarily, only those newspapers are shown whose addresses have been obtained, and which are registered in the Press and Publications Research Unit files as currently issuing. All types of papers are included.

The preponderant proportion of Japanese activities which have located their news-centers in Tokyo is clearly shown. Whether one considers newspapers giving broadest coverage to the world scene, or those devoting generous space exclusively to dissertations on the significance of flower-viewing or the Emperor's carp there are more journals discussing all topics in Tokyo than anywhere else.

It may be safely said that of publications on any technical subject, a minimum of between one half and two-thirds are printed in Tokyo. This city also is the place almost invariably selected

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

#16

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-130-PP-C-3 8 April 1946

SUBJECT : Magazines for Women.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information secured December 1945 to March 1946; CCD files, March 1946; list from Metropoliten Police Board, December 1945; contents information from Media Analysis.

SUMMARY:

A study of available statistics on magazines for women reveals the same spontaneous increase in number of periodicals that is to be found in most other fields of writing. The number of women's magazines doubled from January to March, and by the end of May the number of magazines for women will number 30, as compared with nine publications at the end of the war. Practically all of the 21 new magazines should survive the first few months of infancy because the present purchasers of women's magazines include not only women eager to read about the "democratic way" but young men who consider women's magazines a source of good literature and true Japanese culture.

HISTORY AND EVALUATION:

Only one magazine for women was founded during the war.

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#17

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-136-PP-C-4 10 April 1946

SUBJECT : Magazines for University Students.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information December 1945 to March 1946; CCD files, March 1946; list from Metropolitan Police Board, December 1945.

WAR DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION COMMITTEE
Target Folder No. 42, 165, 232, 302, 386, 576, 471

SUMMARY:

The results of recent research seem to indicate that Japanese counterparts of the popular American monthly college magazines are practically non-existent. In fact there is not one publication at present which is either published by university students or especially for them.

Although there are 19 academic periodicals published by the faculties of the universities, graduate students, and individual publishers, these are not especially for the university students but for the reading public in general. However, most of the articles in these magazines, being of an academic nature, are written by and for men who are studying the arts and sciences. Most of these magazines eventually come to the students by way of the university libraries.

HISTORY AND EVALUATION:

Most of the periodicals were being published when the war ended, and have been for quite a number of years; about half

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-136-PP-C-4 10 April 1946

SUBJECT : Magazines for University Students.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information December 1945 to March 1946; CCD files, March 1946; list from Metropolitan Police Board, December 1945.

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HISTORY AND EVALUATION:

Most of the periodicals were being published when the war ended, and have been for quite a number of years; about half

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial No. RI-140-E-A-18 12 April 1946

SUBJECT : School Hygiene in Japan

PREPARED BY: Education Research Unit

SOURCES : 1. Conferences with Ministry of Education Officials.

2. Ministry of Education Publications:

a. History of School Hygiene in Japan, 1945.

b. Regulations of School Hygiene in Japan, 17 May 1944.

c. Statistical Report of School Examination, October 1945.

d. Present Conditions of School Hygiene in Japan, February 1946.

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I. Development of School Hygiene 2

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III. Personnel of the School Hygiene Program 5

IV. School Sanitation 9

V. Administration and Instruction of Hygiene in Schools 10

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CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-159-CR-C-9 13 April 1946

SUBJECT : Sempei Kan (Numismatic Museum).

PREPARED BY : Cultural Resources Research Unit.

SOURCES : Mr. Ken Tanaka, Founder of Collection;
Mr. Katsuhei Okagawa, Documents Bureau,
Bank of Japan.

HISTORY, PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Sempei Kan (Numismatic Museum) collection was started by Mr. Ken Tanaka in 1897. The collection, now located in the basement of the Bank of Japan, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, was formerly housed in Ebara Ward, Tokyo. It was sold in December 1944 for about two and a half million yen to the Bank of Japan, and is now administered by the General Affairs Section of the Documents Bureau of the Bank. The coins and related items are not open for public display. Officials of the Bank of Japan state that it is their intention to open the museum to the public as soon as suitable housing can be obtained. They are chary of loaning the items for private exhibition because of the danger of theft. The present location is clean, well-kept, and reasonably well safeguarded against fire or theft, as the Bank of Japan is a reinforced concrete structure.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research & Information Division

H21

STATISTICS

Serial Number: RI(S)-86-R-24 15 April 1946

SUBJECT : Catholic Foreign Missionaries in Japan, March 1946

PREPARED BY : Religions Research Unit

SOUCE : General Affairs Dept., National Office of Catholic Dioceses in Japan

NUMERICAL BREAKDOWN BY NATIONALITIES

American	19
Argentine	2
Australian	15
Austrian	5
Belgian	4
Canadian	38
Chinese	1
Czech	4
Dutch	4
English	7
Formosan	2
French	103
French-Japanese	1
German	187
Hungarian	3
Irish	10
Italian	93
Korean	17
Luxembourgeois	1
Maltese	9
New Zealander	1
Polish	22
Portuguese	2
Spanish	62
Swiss	5
No Nationality (Former German)	1
	618

ADDITIONAL (APPROXIMATIONS)

Sendai - Americans & Canadians	25
Maryknoll - Americans	4
Paris Foreign Missionary Society - French	12
	659

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

A22

TRANSLATION

Serial No. RI(T)11-E-9 15 April 1946

SUBJECT : The National Educational Personnel Labor Union (Zenkoku Kyoiku Shokuin Rodokumiai Kyogikai): Declaration of the Founders, with a Draft of the Constitution.

PREPARED BY: Education Research Unit

SOURCES : Conferences with Mr. Segayama, Councillor, Japan Education Association, and material supplied by the Japan Education Association.

COMMENT:

The National Educational Personnel Labor Union Council (Zenkoku Kyoiku Shokuin Rodokumiai Kyogikai), most recent of the teachers' unions, appeared on the horizon 2 April 1946, and includes educational employees and officials as well as teachers. Two of its organizers are Tatsuo Sawada, assistant chairmen of the Ministry of Education Personnel Labor Union (Monbusho Shokuin Kumiai) and Shinsho Takahashi, chairman of the same (address: Secretariat, Ministry of Education). This union, according to its organizers, is to be organized under the new labor union law; as yet is has no definite organization and is merely in the preparatory stage. On 2 April 1946 the following statement was made:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research & Information Division

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#23

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-158-R-D-4 15 April 1946

SUBJECT : Catholic Religious Orders in Japan and Their Subsidiary Institutions

PREPARED BY : Religions Research Unit

SOURCE : General Affairs Dept., National Office of Catholic Dioceses in Japan.

A. MALE ORDERS

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Society of Mary (Marikai) ..... p. 3

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-142-PP-A-15 17 April 1946

SUPJECT : Advertising Agencies; Report No. 1.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Domestic Information Section of Board of Information; Mr. Sekizo Ueda, President, Japan Telegraphic Communications Co., Ltd. (Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha).

SUMMARY:

There were approximately 200 advertising agencies in Japan before 1943. During 1944 this number was reduced to 12 as a result of a nationwide combination of advertising agencies.

THE ASSOCIATION:

At the beginning of this year the 12 incorporated advertising agencies, all pre-war organizations, and one other newly organized concern, formed the Japanese Newspaper Advertising Trade Association (Nippon Shimbun Kokoku Dogyo Kumiai), which regulates the general activities of the member agencies. Seven of the 13 agencies are located in Tokyo. Mr. Sekizo Ueda is the chairman of the Association's board of directors.

The following list includes name, address, and president of each of the 13 advertising agencies:

	Name	Address	President
1.	Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha (Jap. Telegraph Communications Co.)	Kyobashi Ku, Ginza Nishi 7 chome, 1	Sekizo Ueda

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Press and Information Division

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#25

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-163.03-0.1 10 April 1946

SUBJECT : Harmonization Society (Kyocho Kai)

PREPARED BY : Organizations and Societies Research Unit.

SOURCE : Saburo Okita and Matsutaro Matsumura, managing directors; Tatsujiro Machida, former managing director, Fusashi Hayashi, chief of the General Affairs and Accounting Sections.

INTRODUCTION:

The Kyocho Kai is an institution for the study and research of industrial labor problems. Its office building and library are at 6 Shiba Park, Tokyo. In addition to research activities, the Kyocho Kai sponsors a school, several types of study groups and lectures, issues monthly and annual publications dealing with labor problems, and frequently offers advice to government agencies.

HISTORY

The Kyocho Kai was officially incorporated on 29 December 1919 as a semi-governmental organization for the purpose of studying social and labor problems in order to find a solution for the tense post-war labor situation. Although representatives of trade unions were invited to join, none accepted; possibly because the Kyocho Kai was heavily subsidized by the government and by the Zaibatsu. The society began with a fund of

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RE-148-E-A-19 24 April 1946

SUBJECT : Activities of the Japan Educators' Union (Nippon Kyoikusha Kumiai).

PREPARED BY : Education Research Unit

SOURCE : Conferences with Mr. M. Tsuda, Director, Youth Division of the Union; Information Supplied by the Union.

SUMMARY:

The Japan Educators' Union is still in the process of organization. Letters of inquiry have been sent out to the branches and new information is coming in every day covering new members, new branches, suggestions, offers, and plans of various kinds.

The Union is greatly interested in a plan for the establishment of schools with attached pieces of farm land, on which students, teachers, and other members of the community might work and from which they would receive shares of the crops according to the size of their families. The primary school in Ishikawa acquired a tract of rice land in January of this year, and intends to work it according to the plan of the Union, but it is as yet too early to predict any result for the experiment. The Union hopes that a five-day school week will be established so that a full day will be free for work on the land; it has started a movement to encourage villages to offer land for schools, as Nagano has done and as others are planning to do.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-149-PP-B-14 25 April 1946

SUBJECT : Biographical Study of Japanese Newspaper Editors.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Biographical Profiles Furnished by the Japanese Newspaper League in March 1946.

POWERFUL POSITION OF THE 60 SUBJECTS OF THIS STUDY:

This is a study of 60 senior newspapermen, including the reportedly most influential journalists on each of 45 Japanese papers serving separate regional markets, several men from the widely circulated Tokyo dailies, and the chief editors of Kyodo News Service and of Jiji News Service.

The Japanese press during the war was organized on a national scale in such a manner that each of the prefectures had one local newspaper. The Tokyo papers whose names are familiar to everyone in Japan, Asahi and Mainichi, were also given national distribution. The wartime plan was to so organize the press that in each prefecture the combined circulation of the Asahi, the Mainichi, and the local paper would supply the entire demand for newspapers in that area. The governmental authority by which this amalgamation was effected has disappeared, but the instrumentality has not. The Japanese Newspaper League is a voluntary association of the above mentioned newspapers, which were glad to be guided by the League in the furtherance

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-120-SR-A-1(a) 29 April 1946

SUBJECT : Supplement #1 to the Catalogue of Research Materials (RI-120-SR-A-1)

PREPARED BY : Statistics and Reports Unit

SOURCE : Statistics and Reports Unit Files

FOREWORD:

The listings below constitute a supplement to the Catalogue of Research Materials (RI-120-SR-A-1), which was distributed by the Research and Information Division, CIE, early in April. Listed here are the research materials produced and distributed by the division between 21 March and 25 April 1946.

It will be noted that the items are classified in the same manner, and the categories arranged in the same sequence, as in the Catalogue. In a few instances it was necessary to introduce new categories, all of which have been appropriately annotated.

RELIGION

General:

RI(S)79-R-23 Religion in Japan and Korea: Basic Statistics.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: [illegible] 29 April 1946

SUBJECT : Agricultural and Horticultural Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information Secured December 1945 to March 1946; CCD Files, March 1946; list from Metropolitan Police Board, December 1945; Media Analysis Division, April 1946.

SUMMARY:

The large number of agricultural and horticultural magazines now being published in Japan reveals the importance of agriculture and gardening in the lives of a large percentage of the Japanese people. It also indicates the great demand of the villagers for reading matter. At present only two obstacles prevent a marked increase in the number of agricultural magazines: inadequate distribution and the shortage of paper.

Most Japanese publishers are aware of the important role of the farm magazine in the lives of the educated farmers and landowners, realizing that they serve as a link between the village leaders and the people of the large cities who live in a somewhat cosmopolitan environment. Possibly for this reason most of the publications, it should be noted, are directed to the more intelligent farmers. Light of the Home (Iye No Hikari) is one of the few whose contents can be read by the average farm tenant.

As a result of wartime curtailment of the rural distribution of

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#30

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-179-OS-A-2 29 April 1946

SUBJECT : The Central Training School (Chuorenseijo) of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai).

PREPARED BY : Organizations and Societies Research Unit.

SOURCES : Official records of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association; newspaper files; interviews with four former instructors and five former students of the Central Training School; interviews with officials of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association.

INTRODUCTION:

The Central Training School of the Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai was organized late in 1941 to train and indoctrinate national, prefectural, and local factory leaders of the industrial patriotic movement. The school was conducted in the building of the Labor Research Institute (Rodo Kugaku Kenkyjo), 2-chome, Soshigaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo until a permanent building was constructed at Shibasaki, Jindai-mura, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo. The school moved into the new building on 1 April 1944 and remained there until it was closed by order of the central headquarters of the Association on 31 March 1945. (Note: The Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association, Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai, is popularly known as "Sampo". The popular term will be used in the remainder of this report.)

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-170-SP-R-13 6 May 1946

SUBJECT : The Tokyo Times Publishing Company.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Interview with Mr. Shimba on 18 March 1946; Supporting Documents.

EVALUATION:

Fostered by a close-knit group of active men all of whom have been authors, educators, and newsmen, the month-old Tokyo Times has begun operations in such an energetic manner that it will probably continue to grow. It stands a good chance, insofar as such a prediction may be made at such an early date, of establishing itself as a recognized Tokyo daily. Starting with an initial issue of 60,000 copies the Times now claims a paid circulation of over 140,000.

The paper's most frequent topics recommend it to well - educated and relatively well-to-do people, and the editor, a noted writer on art and psychology, makes good use of his previous associations and prints news of particular interest to those who follow comparatively closely the artistic and sociological fields. That the paper, following its present trend, will ever achieve the breadth of influence of the Tokyo "Big 5" dailies, is hardly to be expected. If, however, it acquits itself

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-161-PP-E-7 6 May 1946

SUBJECT : Japanese Journalists' Training.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Education Research Unit, Research and Information Division, CIEE; Information Supplied by Mr. M. Someya, Director of Japanese Press League (Nippon Shimbun Remmei), 2 April 1946.

SUMMARY:

A preliminary survey of universities in the Tokyo area show that only one institution, St. Sophia (Jochi) University, has a course in journalism. Several reasons exist for the absence of courses in journalism from the curricula of the other universities. While courses in journalism are not considered prerequisites for newspaper work, Liberal Arts courses are deemed sufficient training for future journalists. Faculty members are not acquainted with western journalistic practices, which are used to a degree by the large Tokyo dailies. A school of journalism as we know it does not exist in Japan at the present time.

JOCHI UNIVERSITY:

This institution has a three-year course in journalism which includes 21 subjects with a total of 97 hours or units. The course is more commercial and political than it is journalistic, and serves on the whole as a rather good preparation for practically any profession. It seems to be a combined Liberal Arts

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#33

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-225-PP-B-22 6 May 1946

SUBJECT : Affiliations of Principal Japanese Newspapers.

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications.

SOURCE : Data furnished in questionnaires filed by the Japanese Newspaper League.

EXISTING SITUATION:

The newspepers of Japan find themselves in a unique situation. The core of Japanese news dissemination is the two largest Tokyo papers, the Asahi and the Mainichi, which are distributed in generous quantity throughout the country. The only other efficient news coverage in the land is afforded by the various local papers, members of the Japanese Newspaper League, at least one of which is distributed in each of the prefectures of Japan. Although this situation was the result of deliberate action to that end by the wartime government, the Japanese Newspaper League is the successor to the wartime control organization of the Japanese press, and the situation is as yet virtually unchanged. At the beginning of the occupation fifty-five papers, one in eadh prefecture, and several in the Tokyo and the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto areas were the only daily news carriers being printed. Since that time the number of dailies has increased to one hundred-twenty five, but a large proportion of the new issues are in the regions previously served by several papers, and local journals in other areas are of very

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STATISTICS

Serial Number: RI(S)87-PP-16 7 May 1946 #34

SUBJECT : Important Japanese Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information Secured December 1945 to March 1946; CCD Files, March 1946; List from Metropolitan Police Board, December 1945.

FOREWORD:

In point of circulation and of influence on certain sections of the Japanese reading public, the 68 magazines noted below are worthy of study. They are classified, in the table which follows, according to subject matter, and within each subject category in order of descending circulation.

CLASSIFICATION	NAME	CIRC.
Agriculture:	Iye No Hikari (Light of the Home)	500,000
	Fumin (Prosperous Folk)	70,000
	Nogyo Asahi (Asahi Agricultural)	50,000
	Nogyo Sekai (Agricultural World)	50,000
Art:	Bijutsu (Fine Arts)	18,000
Aviation:	Koku Shonen (Aviation Youth)	60,000
Communication and Transportation:	Rikuun Seinen (Young Transportation Worker)	60,000
Culture:	Bunka (Culture)	60,000
	Seikatsu Bunka (Life and Culture)	30,000

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-16a-PP-R-16 8 May 1946

SUBJECT : The Japan Economic Journal (Nippon Keizai Shimbun; formerly the Japan Industrial Economics Journal (Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun)

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Interviews with Mr. Hakuei Ogihara, Public Relations Department, Nippon Keizai Shimbun, during the week ending 6 March 1946, and supporting documents.

EVALUATION:

The position in Japan of the Nippon Keizai Shimbun is highly analogous to that of the Wall Street Journal in the United States. The different financial structures of the two countries make for a corresponding divergency in subject and coverage of the two newspapers, but the basic fact is that each of the publications is regarded as the immediate authority on financial developments by the business men of their respective countries. The Keizai has an excellent reputation for accuracy and clarity in reporting and for well thought out, conservative editorials. The paper's views no doubt carry a great deal of weight with its subscribers, but by tradition it does not deal directly with political matters except as they impinge on the economic affairs of the country. This last is by no means infrequent, as is well known, and the remedies suggested by this paper for such governmental malfunctions as come under their scrutiny are

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-168-PP-C-7 8 May 1946

SUBJECT : Iye No Hikari (Light of the Home) Magazine.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Interview with Mr. Iikawa, director, and Mr. Sakurai, editor, 3 April 1946; interview with Messrs. Tanaka and Koike, editors, 11 April 1946; information received from Mr. Ide, Japanese Publishers' Association, 6 April 1946; Media Analysis Division, CI&E.

SUMMARY:

Iye No Hikari (Light of the Home) is one of the most important magazines in Japan. For the past seven years it has had a circulation larger than that of any Japanese magazine, with the possible exception of Shufu No Tomo (Ladies' Friend).

This agricultural magazine is owned and distributed by the huge nation-wide association of agricultural cooperatives, which is called the National Agricultural Association (Zenkoku Nogyokai). Because the association has a membership of seven million families, the magazine is perhaps the most widely distributed publication in Japan.

HISTORY AND EVALUATION:

Iye No Hikari was founded in April 1921 by the Central Union of Cooperative Societies, and as the organ of a cooperative association one of its chief aims was to "sell" the idea of cooperatives to the landowners and tenant farmers. It began

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-200-R-F-3 9 May 1946

SUBJECT : Persecution of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Korea

PREPARED BY : Religions Research Unit

SOURCE : Conferences with R. S. Watts, Superintendent of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Korea, Mr. William C. Kerr of the Religions Division of C I & E, Dr. Kim, Formerly a Doctor in the Seventh-day Adventist Seoul Sanitarium, and Mr. Koku, Former Seventh-day Adventist Worker.

THE FIRST ARRESTS:

The evacuation of all Seventh-day Adventist missionaries residing in Korea was completed by March 1941. No sooner had the missionaries withdrawn than the local and provincial Japanese authorities began a program of steady interference with the activities of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. During a district meeting held in Wha-Kang-Ri in Chyoong-Chyung-Fuk-Do, Chyung Dong Suin, the local Mission director, and seven other ministers were arrested and detained in the local police station. The only accusation brought against this group was that during their association with foreign missionaries their minds had become "contaminated". After three months in the local jail, Minister Chyung was sentenced to imprisonment because he was the Mission Director, while the other seven arrested with him were released. He appealed his case to the highest court but his sentence was unchanged. He was released in August 1942, after having spent about one and a half

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SPECIAL REPORT

#38

Serial Number: RI-173-PP-A-17 13 May 1946

SUBJECT : The International Special News Service.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Interview with Mr. Kenichi Suzuki, Chief Editor, on 10 April 1946, at the Nomura Bldg., 2-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-Ku Tokyo, and supporting documents.

EVALUATION:

The International Special News Service is directed primarily to filling the needs of a select group of private subscribers. These subscribers, all individuals of considerable means who feel that newspapers are too slow and too much concerned with venting opinion, turn to "International" to post them on what is really going on in the world, and form their own conclusions regarding Japan's and their own position. The firm is really a translating unit, and the credence given their reports and the prices they command reflect the value placed on their original sources, which are almost all foreign. GHQ releases are valued most highly and the representatives of International News use this material to the fullest extent, in their limited editions. This enthusiasm, unfortunately, is unable to give any of the material appearing in the Special News wide distribution, owing to the small number of newspaper subscribers. Apparently the newspaper market for this company's services suffers from two major factors:

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-162-PP-B-15 10 May 1946

SUBJECT : The Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company. 267974

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Interviews with Mr. Kato, Managing Editor, and Mr. Suzukawa, Asst. Foreign Editor; Supporting Documents.

EVALUATION:

The Asahi, published daily in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kokura by the Asahi Shimbun Sha, constitutes one of the "Big Three" among Japanese newspapers and is one of the important cultural institutions in Japanese life. Its circulation as of 15 March 1946 was 3,319,045.

While the influence of Asahi on public opinion in Japan might be accurately determined only by use of a scientific sampling procedure, there can be no question that a newspaper with such a circulation, far out-distancing the largest American circulation, has a sensible impact on the daily lives of a substantial portion of the Japanese nation. This is true even if, as has been stated, most of the readers are unable to comprehend the editorials, and content themselves with a glance at the headlines. To a greater or less extent an analagous situation exists in the United States, where careful surveys have shown that only a relatively small group reads newspaper editorials

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-174-PP-C-8 13 May 1946

SUBJECT : Screen and Stage Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information December 1945 to March 1946; CCD files, March 1946; List from Metropolitan Police Board, December 1945; Media Analysis Division; Interview with Mr. Toyoshi Oguro, editor, Eiga No Tomo (Movie Friend), 19 April 1946.

SUMMARY:

Stage and screen magazines are riding the crest of an overwhelming demand by the Japanese for entertaining films. Eleven new magazines have begun publication during the last five months to meet in part the great demand for American movies and entertaining, non-military, Japanese films. The present number of stage and screen magazines is eighteen, but this will increase considerably during the next six months as a result of the clamor of movie-goers for information on the American movie industry, its people, and its development. At the same time Japanese movie fans will continue to show a marked interest in the better films produced by the local movie studios.

It is interesting to note that despite the paper shortage there are at present 5 more screen and stage magazines than in 1940, when paper was comparatively plentiful.

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SPECIAL REPORT

#41

Serial Number: RI-177-49P-E-9 15 May 1946

SUBJECT : Juvenile Literature Writers' Association.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Article in the preparatory number of "New Japanese Literature", issued 31 January 1946; Report submitted to this unit by the Juvenile Literature Writers' Association 21 April 1946.

COMMENT:

The Juvenile Literature Writers' Association is the third recently organized group of professional writers who purport to be anti-militaristic and pro-democratic which this unit has investigated. The other two were the "Democratic Journalists' League" mainly reporters and editors, and the "New Japan Literary Society" a group of novelists and poets. These groups have several characteristics in common. They are largely made up of writers who have produced little during the war years and who have not yet attained recognition as top flight authors. Each group plans to issue an organization magazine, and each professes desirable principles and objectives. They all apparently have had personal contact with the restrictions which militarism inflicted on free and creative writing in Japan, and appreciate the present liberty for authors and journalists.

This report is divided into two parts: an account of the proposed society appearing in the "New Japanese Literature" magazine

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-176-PP-E-8 16 May 1946

SUBJECT : Governmental Department Press Clubs.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Documents submitted by the Domestic News Section, Board of Information, Imperial Japanese Government on 5 December 1945, and by the Japanese Newspaper League during January and February of 1946.

EVALUATION:

The so-called "Reporters' Clubs" of the various bureaus and branches of the Japanese Government, and certain quasi-governmental organizations , as they are maintained at the present time, have a deleterious effect on free and impartial dissemination of political news in Japan. The most charitable view of the facts possible is that these clubs serve to raise the quality of individual reporting by excluding all but a few selected reporters. At its worst, the reporters' club system provides, ready-to-hand, the complete machinery for controlling the press as rigidly as during wartime.

The Reporters' Clubs in their present form are supported by the major papers because they are thereby placed in a privileged position, and by Kyodo News Service because it enjoys a monopoly, among the news services, of government releases. The fact that most of the papers whose reporters belong to these clubs are represented by writers of high professional standing, does not

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-132-PP-3-9 16 May 1946

SUBJECT : Youth Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information December 1945 to April 1946; CCD Files, March 1946; Data from Metropolitan Police Board, December 1945; Media Analysis Division.

SUMMARY:

In view of the large number of children and young people in Japan, the existence of no less than twenty-nine magazines for youth, and sixteen related magazines (published especially for youth but specializing in certain fields), is not surprising. Childhood and youth are major factors in the daily lives of the Japanese, who are usually members of large and closely integrated family units. The millions of children, adolescents, and young men and women represent potential purchasers of millions of magazines; this is true now more than ever, for the Japanese have revealed an insatiable avidity for the written word, regardless of the form in which it is conveyed.

One factor, however, partially counterbalances this market potentiality: the present lack of paper. Coupled with the low stock piles on hand, this shortage has discouraged publishers from launching new magazines, and has prevented established magazines from increasing their present circulations.

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STATISTICS

Serial Number: RI (S) 88-PP-15(2) 20 May 1946

SUBJECT : Basic Statistics: Magazines (Revised)

PREPARED BY: Press and Publication Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information Secured December 1945 to March 1946; CCD files, March and April 1946; List from Metropolitan Police Board, December 1945.

I. Total number of magazine titles known to have been issued since 1 January 1945 ---------- 2217

II. Estimate of total number which are currently published ---------- 1380

III. Estimate of number which have suspended or ceased publication since 1 January 1945 ---------- 837

IV. Number for which vital statistics are available --- 1121
These vital statistics include:

Romaji Name
English Name
Frequency of Issue
Publisher
Address
Content Description
Chief Editor
Present Circulation

V. Subject classifications and number in each for those magazines on which statistics are available:

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL
Agriculture, Gardening, and Fishing	58
Amusement	22
Art	13
Business, Law, and Finance	30
Communications	21
Culture (Japanese)	40

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SPECIAL REPORT

RI-192-PP-B-8(3)

24 May 1946

CURRENT JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS, Including

DAILIES, WEEKLIES, OTHERS,

General Newspapers

Financial, Commercial,

Trade Journals,

Political, Religious,

Social Group Organs

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-214-PP-C-16 27 May 1946

SUBJECT : Religious Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications.

SUMMARY:

If the number of Japanese religious magazines published is a proper index, religion would appear to be a much discussed and widely read subject in Japan. An examination of the circulation of these magazines, however, leads to a different conclusion, for the total circulation of the 39 publications in this field does not exceed 165,000, which amounts to only 1% of the total circulation of all Japanese magazines. Articles on religion furthermore, are seldom printed in magazines of popular appeal. The Buddhist, Shinto, and Christian faiths are represented in order of comparative strength as mentioned, with an additional seven magazines of a general religious nature.

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND:

A large number of new religious magazines have been founded in 1946. A few, such as Koe (Voices), and Shinjin (Believers), which began publishing again after the end of the war, had either been suppressed during the war or were squeezed out of business by the national amalgamations of publications in 1943. All the magazines of the Christian religions were suppressed at the beginning of the war, and when the paper shortage became extremely acute in

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-178-R-D-5

SUBJECT : The Present Organization of the Roman Catholic Church in Japan

PREPARED BY : Religions Research Unit

SOURCE : Interviews with Priests Albert Bold and Tatsuya Shimura of the General Affairs Section of the National Office of Catholic Dioceses in Japan; with Patrick O'Connor, a Catholic War Correspondent; and with an official of the Foreign Office.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE:

The present Apostolic Delegate in Japan, appointed by the Pope as his personal representative, is Paul Marella.

Apostolic Delegates are non-diplomatic representatives sent to watch over the fortunes of the church in the country to which they are assigned. They exercise no administrative jurisdiction over the Catholic churches, but are available for personal counsel with any church official or any Catholic priest who is faced with special problems, either ecclesiastic or personal.

Since Japan and the Vatican have not established formal diplomatic relations, the responsibility of this official is theoretically limited to ecclesiastical affairs; but as a matter of fact he does exercise some diplomatic functions, and was received in audience by the Emperor, although he did not present formal credentials. The Japanese Government had an accredited representative at the Vatican in Ambassador Ken Harada.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-227-OS-C-1 4 June 1946

SUBJECT : The Institute of Labor Science (Rodo Kagaku Kenkujo)

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Organizations and Societies

SOURCE : Annual Reports of the Institute of Labor Science for 1941 and 1942. Interviews with Dr. Gito Teruoka, Director, and Dr. Shigemi Kirihara, Researcher, of the Institute. Newspaper files.

INTRODUCTION:

The Institute of Labor Science is principally a research organization for the scientific study of labor, labor management, and industrial production. It is located at 1226 2-chome, Soshigaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo. It is the most influential, independent, scientific labor research institute now operating in Japan.

ORGANIZATION:

The Institute is headed by a Director, Dr. Gito Teruoka, and a Deputy Director, Shinji Katsuki, who is also head of one of the research sections. Ten more or less honorary directors are appointed by the Director, but they exercise no influence on the actual work of the Institute, their principal function being to establish contacts and to suggest means of raising funds. Seven persons have already been invited to serve on the reorganized board of honorary directors. They are:

Seiichi Omura	Newly appointed Home Minister
Komakichi Matsuoka	President of the General Federation

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SPECIAL REPORT

#49

Serial Number: RI-229-PP-E-14 7 June 1946

SUBJECT : Nippon Press Club.

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications.

SOURCE : Nippon Shimbun Ho, issue of 13 May 1946, Interview with Mr. Soichi Kodara, chief manager of Nippon Press Club, 6 June 1946.

GENERAL:

The Nippon Press Club, successor to the Nippon Newspaper Association, held its first meeting 5 April 1946. A social club which has for its purpose the promotion of mutual friendship and the exchange of ideas among all personnel working on newspapers, the Nippon Press Club is at present in the embryonic stage. As of this date no board of directors has been elected, and meetings are held at irregular intervals.

THE OLD ASSOCIATION:

The forerunner of the Nippon Press Club, the Nippon Newspaper Association, was founded in April 1922. In 1944 the Bureau of Information forced this organization to dissolve.

A few months ago the trustees of the old club decided to form a "friendship association" which would take the place of the Nippon Newspaper Association. To accomplish this proposed plan, title to the building and land and bank deposits of the old organization were transferred to the new group, the Nippon Press Club.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-185-PP-B-19 8 June 1946

SUBJECT : Shiga Shimbun, Otsu City.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Interview conducted 6 April 1946 between Capt. Tuttle and the following personnel of Shiga Shimbun. Hidejiro Matsui, Managing Director, Eiji Shiga, Chief Editor, Osuji Kimura, Managing Editor, and Sugetaro Fumio, Materials and Printing Bureau Director; Reports submitted by Shiga Shimbun to this unit 12 April 1946.

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND:

The history and background of the Shiga Shimbun are typical of those small provincial dailies which continue to exist in Japan. This paper, like most others outside metropolitan areas, was the lone survior in its prefecture of the wartime government policy of amalgamation and concentration. It was founded in 1921 as an organ of the slightly right of center Seiyukai party and called the Goshu Nichinichi. For some years the paper functioned successfully, devoting its main attention to the farmer, since Shiga Ken is largely an agricultural area bordering on Lake Biwa, Japan's largert lake. In this period it was a strong advocate of an improved transportation system and better educational facilities in its area. The inevitable centralization, however, commenced on 1 August 1944 when the Goshu Nichinichi and the Goshu Domei, a daily printed in Hikone, Shiga Prefectures' other chief city, were consolidated to form the new Omi Nichinichi at the request of the

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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10 June 1946

SPECIAL REPORT

CURRENT JAPANESE MAGAZINES, Including Name of Magazine, Address, Name of Editor

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH UNIT

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-153-PP-C-5 10 June 1946

SUBJECT : Shufu No Tomo (Friend of Wives and Mothers) Magazine.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Mrs. Masuko Doi, Culture Section Chief, and Mr. Isamu Okamoto, Book Section Chief, Shufu No Tomo; Media Analysis Division, C.I.&E; CCD.

SUMMARY:

A monthly magazine for women, Shufu No Tomo has long been considered a leading periodical in its field. As a result of past large circulations its influence on readers was and is considerable. Because it appeals to women of the lower middle class, it is, potentially and actually, an excellent medium of information and education for people who have not a great deal of schooling. Although the present circulation of this magazine is comparatively low, Shufu No Tomo is still considered one of the leading publishing houses of Japan. One of its features is a special counsellor service on household and family problems, which has attracted much attention.

HISTORY AND EVALUATION:

Mr. Takemi Ishikawa founded the Shufu No Tomo Company on 14 February 1917. It remained his private concern until 1925, when the firm was incorporated. At present Mr. Ishikawa holds the

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SPECIAL REPORT

#53

Serial Number: RI-193-PP-C-10 10 June 1946

SUBJECT : Yoron (Public Opinion)Magazine.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Mr. Takeo Araki, editor and owner of Yoron, interviewed 25 April 1946.

SUMMARY:

A small-sized magazine with a comparatively small circulation, Yoron (Public Opinion) comments on such media of public opinion as newspapers, magazines, and radio, and features articles on politics, economics, and social affairs. It is classified as a political economy magazine. According to Mr. Araki, owner of the periodical, many of Yoron's readers are journalists and government officials connected with Japanese journalistic circles. Some of the journalists who read Yoron also support it; in this group are several contributors who are former newspaper editors.

HISTORY AND EVALUATION:

The forerunner of Yoron was first published in 1933 under the title of Wakodo (Young Generation), and was a popular magazine for young people. Mr. Araki, who was the editor and owner, claimed it was primarily a magazine of culture, and that articles of a political nature were not included. As a result of a nation-wide amalgamation of publications, which was proposed and enforced by

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-198-PP-C-12 10 June 1946

SUBJECT : Geographical Distribution of Leading Japanese Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Nippon Shuppan Haikyu Kyokai (Japan Publications Distribution Association); Ive No Hikari Magazine.

SUMMARY:

In view of the need for an accurate panorama of the distribution of Japanese magazines, it was decided to select six leading periodicals of different classifications, tabulate their distribution figures for each area, and then compare the distribution with the population of each district. The districts, it should be noted, are geographical areas consisting of a number of prefectures (ken), and are similar to such American geographical combinations of states as the Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, and Middle West.

The following six magazines were selected:

Name	Classification
Kingu (King)	Literary
Hikari (Light)	Political Economy
Fujin Kurabu (Women's Club)	Women
Shufu No Tomo (Ladies' Friend)	Women
Yoiko No Tomo (Friend of Good Children)	Youth

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-206-PP-C-13 10 June 1946

SUBJECT : Economic Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information Secured December 1945 to April 1946; CCD Files, March 1946; List from Metropolitan Police Board, December 1945; Media Analysis Division, C.I.&E.

SUMMARY:

In comparison with such years as 1941 and 1943, economic magazines of today seem to have reached an ebb, as far as number of periodicals is concerned. There are, however, still some 29 magazines dealing either directly or indirectly with economics, both national and international. Six of the 29 periodicals are not strictly considered economic magazines but are included in lists tabulated on the following pages as related publications since their content pertains partly to economics.

As far as the average reader is concerned, purely economic periodicals are not very popular, as is to be expected, because their contents are less entertaining and make for more difficult reading than articles featured in the "popular" magazine. The subject matter of most economic magazines, consisting mainly of technical articles and academic discussions, attracts only a small section of the reading public, as is the case with American economic magazines.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-207-PP-C-14 10 June 1946

SUBJECT : Circulation of Leading Japanese Magazines, April-September 1944

PREPARED BY: Press and Publications Research Unit

SOURCE : Magazine Section, Japanese Publishers' Association (Nippon Shuppan Kyokai)

SUMMARY:

Information recorded in this report was obtained from circulation tables submitted by the 79 leading magazines, of which 20 were scientific and technical publications. These 20 periodicals are divided into three categories: general science, aviation, and industrial technique.

This report covering the six month period April to September 1944, lists such information as total circulations and monthly averages of magazines classified according to contents, monthly averages of these magazines considered individually, categorical circulation totals compared with paper allocation figures of the respective classified magazine groups, and finally the individual listing of periodicals in each classification and their monthly circulation totals.

TOTAL CIRCULATION FIGURES:

The following table lists the total circulation figures for three-month periods of the 79 magazines classified as to subject matter, the monthly average of each category, and the monthly average of each magazine in each classification.

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Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-197-PP-C-11 11 June 1946

SUBJECT : Business and Finance Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research Unit.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information Obtained December 1945 to May 1946; CCD Files, May 1946; Media Analysis Division, C.I.&E.

SUMMARY:

A clear-cut division of magazines pertaining to economics, business, and finance into one of these three classifications is practically impossible. Since as a result of the many ramifications of the modern business world, economics, business and finance are almost inseparable, a strict classification of magazines into the aforementioned categories would be too arbitary. Consequently this report is, in reality, a continuation of a recent report (RI-206-PP-C-13) entitled "Economic Magazines".

There are 13 periodicals which can be classified as business and/or financial, some of which contain not a few articles of a politically economic nature. Most of the 13 include for the most part technical financial reports issued monthly by associations, or academic discussions on banking and finance. A few are reviews of present conditions, and feature articles on labor, land reform, and politics.

Besides these 13 financial and business magazines there are seven related periodicals, so called because many of their articles

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-233-PP-A-18 22 June 1946

SUBJECT : Nikkan Sekaitampo Joho (Nikkan Shortwave World News)

PREPARED BY : Press and Publications Research

SOURCE : Interviews with Mr. Stephen M. Makata, Editor-in-Chief, 5 June 1946 and 12 June 1946; Supporting Documents.

EVALUATION:

Nikkan Sekaitampo Joho, published on mimeograph by its parent company Nippon Tsushin Sha, is a foreign-language (English, Russian, Chinese) short-wave monitoring and translation service that depends entirely upon these world news sources for its material. Its publishers maintain they are trying to introduce democratic ideals into Japan. The present circulation is 310, at ¥300 per month rates. Most of the subscribers are commercial enterprises, newspapers, and government agencies. It claims to be the only Russian-language monitoring service in Japan. A stock-holding company, it has a large indebtedness. This indebtedness, however, does not seem particularly dangerous inasmuch as half of it is owed to stockholders and the other half should be met by income from current subscriptions.

HISTORY:

On 15 January 1946, Nikkan Sekaitampo Joho and its parent company Nippon Tsushin Sha were incorporated in the Tokyo Metro-

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: NR-224-PR-E-13 23 June 1946

SUBJECT : Publishers, Printers, and Binders, Tokyo Area: Production Capacity.

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications.

SOURCE : Nippon Shuppan Kyokai, Jiyo Shuppan Kyokai, Nippon Insatsu Sago Tosei Kumiai, Kanto Chiko Seihongyo Tosei Kumiai.

EXPLANATION:

Very few publishers handle their own printing and binding. Therefore, since this report is intended to reflect the printing and binding capacities of Tokyo publishers, it has been necessary to consider printer-binders, printers, and binders separately. Where possible, their largest publisher-customers have been listed in the capacity columns. Section V contains a list furnished by the Japan Publishers' Association of publishers who are publishing school texts or who have published school texts in the past.

Most of the figures have been taken at face value. The figures on printing capacity are very nearly correct, but the figures given for binding capacity have generally proved to be too low. However, they are reliable figures for minimum production capacity.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-230-PP-C-18 25 June 1946 #60

SUBJECT : Engineering Magazines

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications.

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, Information Secured December 1945 to June 1946; CCD Files, May 1946; List from Metropolitan Police Board.

SUMMARY:

One of the smaller magazine classifications, the category of engineering periodicals has 21 magazines with a total circulation of 135,000. There are, in addition, two related publications, Nogyo Doboku Kenkyu (Study of Agricultural Engineering) and Reito Gijutsu (Refrigeration Technique).

Two engineering magazines, Gijutsu Nippon (Engineering Japan) and Nippon Kikai Gakkai (Japanese Mechanical Engineering) account for almost 30% of the total circulation.

There are indications that the number of new engineering magazines has sharply declined and will continue to do so.

BACKGROUND:

The following table contains the names of the 21 engineering magazines and their respective circulation figures:

NAME	PRESENT CIRCULATION
Nippon Kikai Gakkai (Mechanical Engineer)	25,000
Gijutsu Nippon (Engineering Japan)	20,000

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-215-PP-B-20 29 June 1946

SUBJECT : The Osaka Shimbun.

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications.

SOURCE : Interview, 12 April 1946, with T. Haraguchi, Reporter, and S. Dobashi, Chief of Foreign Section, Osaka Shimbun.

COMMENT:

This report is confined to the Osaka Shimbun. Investigation shows, however, that two other Osaka dailies, the Sangyo Keizai and the Osaka Jiji, are published in the same building, with interlocking operational staffs and similar financial backing. The result of this overall affiliation is a newspaper bloc of considerable significance, with both morning and evening editions, a wide geographical distribution, and a combined circulation of 700,000. Of the three papers mentioned, the Osaka Shimbun, covered in this report, is the most important. Its intimate connection with the other two papers, however, should be kept in mind. Subsequent reports will be issued on the Sangyo Keizai and Osaka Jiji.

BACKGROUND:

The Osaka Shimbun is one of the larger Japanese dailies, ranking among the first six prefectural papers and the first ten in all Japan. Its own history, under the present name of Osaka

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-120-SR-A-1(b)

SUBJECT : Supplement #2 to the Catalogue of Research Materials (AR-120-SR-A-1)

PREPARED BY : Statistics and Reports Unit

SOURCE : Statistics and Reports Unit Files

FORWARD:

The original Catalogue of Research Materials (RI-120-SR-A-1) was issued in early April 1946, and covered all research materials prepared by the then Research and Information Division of CI&E from its inception in December 1945 until 21 March 1946. Materials produced between 21 March and 25 April 1946 were listed in the first Supplement, issued early in May 1946. The present Supplement embraces research items produced and distributed between 25 April and 1 July 1946.

A total of forty one items is listed here, with the various research groups contributing as follows:

Field of Research	No. of Items
Press and Publications	18
Religions	3
Cultural Resources*	4
Organizations & Societies	4
Public Opinion	9

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RECORD REPORT

Serial Number: RI-213-PP-B-15 2 July 1946

SUBJECT : Scientific Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research

SOURCE : Japanese Publishers' Association, January to May 1946; CCD Files, July 1946; List from Metropolitan Police Board, Media Analysis Unit, C.I. and E.

SUMMARY:

Although science is not considered a common-place or popular subject for discussion, the fact that there are 43 scientific magazines in Japan ranked it one of the leading magazine classifications. In addition, there are five related magazines which devote much space to writing on scientific theory and practice.

The 43 scientific magazines have a total circulation of approximately 700,000, which is small in comparison with the circulation figures of such periodical categories as "Literary", "Women", and "Agriculture and Gardening". There are, however, about ten scientific magazines which have circulations exceeding 20,000. The other magazines, those with small circulations ranging from 1,000 to 8,000, are mostly periodic and/or very technical publications which present the findings and opinions of members of scientific societies.

REASON AND EVALUATION:

Length of publication does not seem to have too great an effect

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-222-PP-P-21 3 July 1946

SUBJECT : The Dai Ichi Shimbun Sha.

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications.

SOURCE : Interview with Mr. Kiyoshi Ogawa, on 12 May 1946, at #6, 8 chome, Nishi Ginza, Tokyo, and Supporting Documents.

EVALUATION:

The Dai Ichi Shimbun is styled by its promoters a "family evening paper". Its principal service, as is apparently true of Japanese evening editions, appears to be to furnish a little diversion to the metropolitan worker on his way home. As a rule, evening editions of Japanese newspapers are not taken too seriously; news services (including Kyodo) make no attempt to serve the late papers with news other than that reaching the morning papers eight hours earlier; the readers do not look, as Americans do, to the late paper for "tomorrow's news". Seeming quite content to wait till each morrow for word of its own calamities, they read a late paper, if at all, for comment, or to partly forget the grim state of present-day Japan. The Dai Ichi Shimbun, like its journalistic sisters of the evening, attempts to aid its readers to this end. To facilitate this, an effort is made to write in a plain style.

For these reasons in addition to its newness, the Dai Ichi probably carries very little weight with its audience. The

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-232-PP-E-1 12 July 1946 #65

SUBJECT : English Language Periodicals in Japan: Report #1 (Listing).

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research.

CONTENT:

This list gives the names, addresses, dates of initial publication, prices, circulation figures and number of pages when available, names of editors and publishers, and the frequency of issue of all English language periodicals definitely known by this unit to be currently issued. There are 36 such periodicals, either entirely in English or with English editions: 2 daily newspapers, 1 weekly newspaper, 2 fortnightly children's papers, 26 magazines, and 5 news services. The two daily newspapers are well known and relatively true to normal newspaper form. The news services are varied, but provide primarily coverage of events in genuine news style for the benefit of the public press and/or interested individuals. The magazines, however, are a heterogeneous lot, including student, technical, news, and review magazines, and several designed to instruct in English, from the most elementary to the fairly advanced. These last-named, comprising seven periodicals, are the most numerous of the total of 26 magazines. The format of these periodicals varies widely, several magazines being much like tabloid newspapers in appearance.

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SPECIAL REPORT

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Serial Number: AR-234-PP-E-15 16 July 1946

#66

SUBJECT : Noda Keizai Kenkyusho Hippo (Journal of Noda Economic Research Institute).

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research.

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MISSION:

Noda Keizai Kenkyusho Hippo (Journal of Noda Economic Research Institute) was started in 1934 for the purpose of research into financial and economic conditions in Japan. It has been under the ownership and management of its founder, Yutaka Noda, ever since and claims to be independent, with no sponsors and no connection with the Zaibatsu although the Zaibatsu are subscribers.

Before the War this company took the side of big business against the militarists and was compelled to suspend publication several times under the censorship laws, inasmuch as the militarists and the government were at that time one. Mr. Noda declares that the suspensions were based on the personal opinions of government officials in the Home Ministry rather than upon an honest interpretation of the censorship laws. In 1939, this news agency editorialized against strong control of business circles by the military government. It was consequently suspended for a couple of days. In 1939, the editors published news about factionalism among the military cliques; Noda was called before the Home Office officials and told to give his word not to print any more such news or face the consequences.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-234-PP-E-15 16 July 1946

SUBJECT : Noda Keizai Kenkyusho Hippo (Journal of Noda Economic Research Institute).

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research.

MISSION:

Noda Keizai Kenkyusho Hippo (Journal of Noda Economic Research Institute) was started in 1934 for the purpose of research into financial and economic conditions in Japan. It has been under the ownership and management of its founder, Mutoka Noda, ever since and claims to be independent, with no sponsors and no connection with the Zaibatsu although the Zaibatsu are subscribers.

Before the War this company took the side of big business against the militarists and was compelled to suspend publication several times under the censorship laws, inasmuch as the militarists and the government were at that time one. Mr. Noda declares that the suspensions were based on the personal opinions of government officials in the Home Ministry rather than upon an honest interpretation of the censorship laws. In 1937, this news agency editorialized against strong control of business circles by the military government. It was consequently suspended for a couple of days. In 1939, the editors published news about factionalism among the military cliques; Noda was called before the Home Office officials and told to give his word not to print any more such news or face the consequences.

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Serial Number: AR-238-PP-C-20 22 July 1946

SUBJECT : Fine Arts Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications.

SUMMARY:

The fine arts classification of magazines, including five music reviews and one publication devoted to calligraphy, is one of the smaller magazine groupings, with a total circulation of 138,000 for 19 separate titles.

TABULATION:

Following is a table listing the 19 fine arts magazines in order of circulation together with other pertinent information.

NAME	DATE FOUNDED	CIRCULATION
Geirin Shimbun (Art Paper)	Unknown	30,000
Bijutsu (Fine Arts)	1904	22,000
Music Weekly	March 1946	10,000
Tozai Funmei (Eastern and Western Civilization)	March 1946	10,000
Ongaku Bunka (Music Culture)	1935	8,000
Ongaku no Tomo (Music's Friend)	1936	8,000
Seisaku (Production)	1943	8,000
Bungei Soshi (Literary Pamphlet)	Jan. 1946	5,000
Kobijutsu (Old Fine Arts)	1930	5,000
Shodan (Calligraphy)	1930	5,000
Ukiyoe Soshi (Ukiyoe Pamphlet)	May 1946	4,500

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-236-EP-E-17 24 July 1946

SUBJECT : Journalism in Universities.

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications.

JOURNALISM INSTRUCTION IN JAPAN:

Regular courses in subjects studied in most journalism schools in United States Universities have been noted in only four Japanese schools. For this reason a resurgence of independent publishing activity on the part of university students, apart from their classroom pursuits, will have an important effect on the future activities of the Japanese press. This study describes the courses offered by the four schools alluded to below and attempts to define the intentions of students who are publishing journals of student activity, reflecting student opinion on the several campuses, including those of institutions offering journalistic studies.

There were two reasons for the suspension of student papers in wartime, and both were related to the paper shortage. The first concerned the government's outlook on free expression. An active collegiate press would simply be another thing to watch, and would use paper in a way which would be of small help to nation-wide regimentation of thought and action. The second was more closely allied with the scarcity of paper. Articles recording student affairs and activities were of secondary importance to

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TRANSLATION

#70

Serial No. AR(T)-13-E-11 19 August 1946

SUBJECT : Summarized History of the Ministry of Education (1868 - 1941): The Diary of an Institution.

TRANSLATED BY : Research Unit: Education

PREFACE:

This history was compiled by Haruki Takiyama, a clerk in the Documents Section of the Monbusho (Ministry of Education) on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the Ministry's founding. It is stated in the Japanese preface that the main source of the entries was the summarized history of the Monbusho appended to the 1921 edition of the Monbu Horeishu (Compiled Laws and Regulations of the Monbusho).

The work itself is interesting not only for the graphic diary form in which the main events in the history of the Monbusho are described, but also for the insight it gives into what the Monbusho considered important in its past activities. The Monbusho's close relationship with the Imperial Family, brought out in the constant references to the visits of royalty to various educational institutions, and the attitudes taken by the Monbusho on various social and educational problems during the past seventy years, cast an interesting light on the personal and subjective side of its activities.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-248-PO-E-9 19 August 1946

SUBJECT : Public Opinion Agencies in Japan

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Public Opinion & Sociological Research

TYPES OF PUBLIC OPINION AGENCIES IN JAPAN:

From the very latest figures available to this unit, there are at present some 56 organizations in Japan engaged in one form or other of public opinion investigation.[1] Among them, five types are found:

1. Government agencies: 2

One of these operates at the national level, as the Cabinet Section Public Opinion Survey Unit; the other is a Kagoshima prefectural

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1) The original list which was used was compiled by the Japanese Newspaper Alliance. Subsecuent investigation of the organization and groups listed showed many errors; in several cases we were unable to verify the very existence of certain organizations mentioned, in other cases addresses were inaccurate, and in still other cases no public opinion work of any kind was carried on at the time of the investigation or contemplated for the foreseeable future. As a result of further checking through the Japanese Newspaper Alliance and several field trips, the figure indicated above was arrived at. At the time of writing, a further and more or less definitive check is under way to verify information we have on the present status of public opinion organizations.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-247-IR-83-PP-E-23 23 August 1946

SUBJECT : Publication Trade Journals

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research

SUMMARY:

There are at present 12 publications, of which nine are newspapers and three magazines, which specialize in printing information about newspapers, books, magazines, and paper conditions. Some devote all their columns to one of these general topics, as does Kami No Shimbun (Paper Newspaper), while other publications, such as Nippon Shimbun Ho (Japan Newspaper News), deal in news concerning all activities of the publishing world.

The leading publications in this group, in point of circulation, are Nippon Dokusho Shimbun (Japan Readers' Newspaper) (85,000), organ of Nippon Shuppan Kyokai (Japan Publishers' Assn.), Tsushin Bunka Shimpo (Communications Culture News) (60,000), organ of Tsushin Bunka Shinko Kai (Communications Culture Advancement Assn.), which is the Japanese Post Office Employees Association, and Dokusho Kurabu (Readers' Club) (20,000). Total circulation of these 12 publications is 198,200.

Bunka Tsushin

Established in 1937 under the title Shimbun Orai (Concerning Newspapers), Bunka Tsushin (Culture News Service) is a news-

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-255-PO-D-8 27 September 1946

SUBJECT : Recent Public Opinion Activities of Japanese Newspapers.

PREPARED BY : Public Opinion and Sociological Research

SURVEY METHOD:

During the month of August, questionnaires were circulated among all the newspapers of Japan, through the agency of the Japan Newspaper Alliance, seeking information as to the current state of their public opinion activities. Thirty-eight replies have been received to date, principally from outside of the Tokyo area. Since it seems unlikely that any further replies will be received in connection with this particular questionnaire because of transport difficulties and delays, information, which may be of interest, drawn from the materials now on hand, is herein presented.

SURVEY RESULTS:

In Special Report, AR-248-PO-T-9, entitled "Public Opinion Agencies in Japan," it was reported that 33 newspapers were known to be engaged to some extent in public opinion activity. Of the 33 reportedly active, reports were received from 20. A minimum of 8 have definitely given up public opinion work and only three of these seem to be thinking in terms of resuming operations. Twelve reports continued operations, and no report was received from 13. On the other hand, 6 hitherto

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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SPECIAL REPORT

November 1946

Serial Number: AR-262-PC-E-10

SUBJECT : Women's Sections of the Five Major Political Parties: Liberal Party, Communist Party, Social Democratic Party, Cooperative Democratic Party, and Progressive Party

PREPARED BY : Public Opinion and Sociological Research, November 1946

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-256-IM-85-PP-A-19 15 November 1946

SUBJECT : Man-Mo Joho Tsushin (Manchurian-Mongolian Information News Service). (Status as of 4 Sept. 46)

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research.

EVALUATION:

Man-Mo Joho Tsushin (Manchurian-Mongolian Information News Service) is a highly specialized type of service which acts as news center for repatriation relief activities in Osaka and southern Japan. Its financial condition is poor and its future seems none too bright at present. It was founded and is edited by Mr. Kataro Sakai, who, when the war was still on, was Osaka correspondent for the Manchu Nippo Daily, a Japanese-owned Manchurian newspaper. Published weekly, the service sells for ¥10 a month.

HISTORY:

Man-Mo Joho Tsushin in Osaka is an offshoot of a similar type of news agency in Tokyo, Tairiku Joho Tsushin (Continental Information News Service).(1) Both these agencies are devoted to assisting Japanese repatriation from Manchuria and Mongolia.(2)

(1) A special report on Tairiku Joho Tsushin is available in the files of Information Media Analysis.
(2) Statement of Mr. Konosuke Kanda, 15 August 1946, to Information Media Research representation.

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SPECIAL REPORT

SERIAL NUMBER : AR-298-PO-E-13 22 November 1947

TITLE : A Survey of Attitudes Toward the Law on Adultery

PREPARED BY : Public Opinion and Sociological Research

DATES OF STUDY: 20 August 1947 to 10 September 1947

INTRODUCTION

The new reforms which constantly are taking place in Japanese society are generally of two kinds: those which the people wanted, but were unable to secure under the old regime; and those which are new and which require education for effective enforcement. It also may be stated that some people want the changes, and some people must be educated to understand and so to want them.

Under the new Constitution, men and women are to be accorded equal treatment before the law. The problems of enforcing this equality and of educating women both to want it and to use it effectively are well known to all persons engaged in this work.

One very important aspect of this political change of status has to do with punishment for adultery. Under the Japanese law existing at the time of this study, women were punishable for adultery, but men were not. There was much discussion among the Japanese of the desirability of equality of treatment, whether by equal punishment or equal nonpunishment.[1]

How did the Japanese people feel about the matter? Were people (and what people) satisfied with the heavier punishment of women adulterers; did they want equal treat-

1. The adultery issue was settled on 11 October 1947 by passage of the "Criminal Code," which provides for complete abolition of punishment for adultery. The Code will go into effect on 1 January 1948.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-271-PC-B-9

SUBJECT : Survey of Opinions and Attitudes Expressed in Letters by Japanese to Occupation Authorities: Report No. 9.

PREPARED BY : Public Opinion and Sociological Research, 26 November 1946.

INTRODUCTION :

This survey is based on 6339 communications expressing a total of 8357 opinions on various subjects. These communications were received by CI&E between the period of 1 September to 15 October 1946. The documents examined were principally digests of letters; others were in the form of postcards, petitions, and even telegrams and lengthy manuscripts.

Letters were addressed by Japanese citizens to:

Mr. George Atcheson, Jr. [1]	3967	Letters
General MacArthur	1558	"
Allied Headquarters	685	
CI&E	72	
PRO	34	
Japanese nationals working for GHQ	13	
American Embassy	5	
Allied Council for Japan	1	
Unspecified	4	
Total	6339	

The majority of these letters were written in Japanese. ATIS read and prepared an English digest for most of them while the remainder were translated by CI&E and CIS. In some past surveys, all digests and translations were checked against the original Japanese documents to insure their completeness and accuracy, but in the present report conditions were such that only 2% of the material could

1) All letters addressed to Mr. Atcheson, except three, were concerned with the subject of repatriation.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-261-M-90-PP-E-21 9 December 1946

SUBJECT : Geino Tsushin (Arts News Agency).

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research, 16 Oct. 1946

EVALUATION:

Geino Tsushin (Arts News Agency), a news agency started in May 1946 by Eijiro Sugimura in Nagoya, is published twice a month and devotes itself exclusively to the cinema and stage. It is not a typical news agency inasmuch as its selection of topics depends on the entertainments billed by its subscribers, most of which are theaters[1] and all of which buy copies in bundle lots to resell to their customers at ¥1.00 per copy. While it is small in scope, it is making moderate profits[2] and, as a blurb agency,[3] will probably be able to maintain itself in a stable position.

POLICY:

Geino Tsushin is filled with items about movies or stage performances playing at the subscribing theaters. It also has stories about actors and other features. It apparently is similar to the movie fan magazines in the United States except that it

1. See subscription list, in "Circulation and Distribution," this report.
2. See "Financial Affairs," this report.
3. See "Policy," this report.

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SPECIAL REPORT 10 December 1946

Serial Number: AR-259-IV-88-PP-A-20

SUBJECT : Shakai Undo Tsushin (Social Movement News).

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Press and Publications, July 30, 1946.

EVALUATION:

Shakai Undo Tsushin is a weekly news service published by the Shin Keizai sha. It is interested in advancing the newly organized Democratic People's League, which, like the American Political Action Committee, functions as a propaganda and educational body. The agency favors a united front between the Liberal, Social Democratic, and Communist parties.

According to its managing director, Isamu Miyauchi, Shakai Undo Tsushin is losing money at present but anticipates becoming profitable when it converts into a daily newspaper next year. In the meantime, its solvency is maintained by loans from Mr. Miyauchi, who is major stockholder.

HISTORY:

In November 1940 the Shin Keizai Sha (New Economic Co.) publishing house was established. Its first and only publishing venture until the news agency was started was Shin Keizai (New Economist) magazine. The new publishing house was the private property of Isamu Miyauchi, its present

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-264-IM-91-PP-B-25 12 December 1946

SUBJECT : The Jiji Shimpo Publishing Company

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research, 25 Oct. 1946

EVALUATION:

The Jiji Shimpo (Current News) today is a resurrection of one of the very early Japanese newspapers, suspended since 1936. The paper ceased publication at that time primarily because it found its rapidly aging staff and methods unequal to competition (See History below). Even with the advantages of increased income from inflated prices and an expanded market caused by the removal of many competitors under the Japanese Government's wartime policy of newspaper combination,[1] the Jiji still shows signs of age. A percentage of present personnel is drawn from those associated with the paper prior to its suspension a dec de ago,[2] when the staff felt itself unable to meet competition. Securing a paper ration on the basis of its one-time circulation, the journal is comparatively widely read, (See Circulation P. 9), has an experienced editor, is relatively stilted although comparatively dependable.[3]

1. See Information Media Research: "The Provincial Press", CIE Section, TOKYO, GHQ, 4 February 1946.
2. News Article: "Review of the Jiji Shimpo".
3. Ibid.

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APO 500
17 January 1947

Attached are corrected pages for CI&E Special Report "The Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company" (Serial No. RI-162-MP-B-15, dated 10 May 1946).

These pages should be substituted for the correspondingly numbered pages in the report as it was first distributed.

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Old Issue	New Issue	Total	Name
21,776	14,155	35,931	Murayama Chokyo
3,025	1,966	4,991	Murayama Masu
2,800	1,820	4,620	Murayama Ofuzi
12,297	8,644	20,941	Ueno Seiichi
1,000	---	1,000	Ueno Junichi
695	452	1,147	Konishi Katsuo
368	239	607	Takahara Misao
300	200	500	Tatsui Masaaki
368	233	601	Imamura Sotaro
1,243	1,435	2,678	Asahi Credit Purchasing Guild; Fukuda Yonekichi
834	459	1,293	The Murayama and Ueno Memorial Foundation; Ishii Koziro

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:

How well Asahi employees succeeded in divorcing ownership and management may be seen from the stockholdings of the directors after the reorganization. These are as follows: Hideo Nomura,

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-272-IL-94-PP-C-23 31 January 1947

SUBJECT : Hokkaido Magazines.

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research, 10 November 1946.

NUMBER OF PUBLICATION.

Next to the bustling metropolitan Tokyo area[1] Hokkaido is the largest magazine center in Japan. The number of magazines published in Hokkaido as of 1 October 1946 was 140.[2] Basic statistics on these periodicals were obtained by a member of Information Media Research unit while on duty in Hokkaido. This information is listed beginning on page 2.

CIRCULATION.

Known circulation of 97 magazines is 792,000. Estimated circulation of the remaining 43 is about 320,000, which brings to 1,112,000 the estimated total circulation of Hokkaido magazines.

In Hokkaido, as in the rest of Japan, the leading magazine classifications, from point of numbers, are literary, poetry, news and reviews, youth, and education.

Although agriculture and horticulture play an important

1. At present some 1,700 magazines are being published in and around Tokyo. This number is about 73% of overall total.
2. This number was increased to 155, according to Press and Publications Unit, CI&L.

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S H I N N I P P O N B U N G A K U K A I

(N E W J A P A N L I T E R A R Y S O C I E T Y)

Report No. 3

Special Report Prepared by
Information Media Research

AR-285-IM-97-PP-E-23 12 July 1947

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Civil Information and Education Section
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ORGANIZATION, MEMBERSHIP, AND ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN IN MAJOR LABOR FEDERATIONS

Special Report Prepared by
Public Opinion and Sociological Research

AR-286-OS-E-3 30 July 1947

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Civil Information and Education Section
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NIPPON CHOSAKKA KUMIAI

(WRITERS' UNION OF JAPAN)

Special Report Prepared by
Information Media Research

AR-284-IM-96-PP-E-22 21 August 1947

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division

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#86 4 Copy 12 16 47

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-260-IV-09-PP-E-20 14 January 1947

SUBJECT : Seisan Rodo Jumpo (Production Labor Tri-monthly Report).

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research, 25 Sept. 1946

EVALUATION:

Seisan Rodo Jumpo (Production Labor Tri-monthly Report) is published by the Osaka Branch of Rodo Kagaku Kenkyusho (Labor Science Research Institute) to popularize the research work of the Institute among Japan's general populace. The parent company receives government subsidies with which to carry on its work of research in labor conditions,[1] and in turn subsidizes the news agency, which, as its name indicates, is published three times a month. Sole owner is Gito Teruoka, who, through his ownership of the Institute, owns the news service. Approximately 400 persons and companies are listed as paying subscribers. Subscription rates are ¥42 per month and ¥500 per year. Subscribers are from all parts of Japan.

HISTORY:

Seisan Rodo Jumpo was founded 1 July 1946 by Gito Teruoka, who founded also the Rodo Kagaku Kenkyusho (Labor Science Research Institute) in Tokyo in 1920, under sponsorship of the Kurashiki Textile Company. The news service is an editorial publication of the work carried on by the Institute.

1. Statement of Mr. Takashi Konno, 10 August 1946.

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Analysis and Research Division

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SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-268-IM-92-PP-C-22 14 January 1947

SUBJECT : Kodansha Magazines Report #1.

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research, 23 September 1946.

GENERAL:

Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan Sha (Japan Lecture-Story Co.), better known as Kodan Sha, publishes six magazines. These six periodicals have a combined circulation of 670,000. A seventh magazine, Gunzo (The Mass), will begin publication in October 1946; its circulation is expected to be 50,000.

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The first magazine published by Kodan Sha was Shonen Kurabu (Boys' Club) in November 1914. Six years later, in October 1920, Kodan Sha published Fujin Kurabu (Women's Club). Circulation of this magazine during the five year period 1940-1945 was second only to that of Shufu no Tomo (Ladies' Friend) among women's publications. At present it has the largest circulation in this classification.[1]

The six magazines currently published, listed in chronological order, are as follows:

1. Based on statistics compiled by Information Media Research, March thru August 1946.

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Analysis and Research Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-269-Im-93-PP-A-21 14 January 1947

SUBJECT : Boshoku Tsushin (Textile News Agency).

PREPARED BY : Information Media Research. Prepared 4 Sept. '46

EVALUATION:

Boshoku Tsushin (Textile News Agency) is an apparently substantial news agency servicing the textile industry. It employs over 100 persons, has 2,900 subscribers, claims to be earning a monthly profit, and is making rapid gains in circulation. It maintains neutrality in political and capital-labor disputes, being primarily interested in technical, labor, and economic advancements and improvements within the textile industry.[1] It sells for ¥30 a month, is published daily, and has two income sources: advertising and subscription fees.

HISTORY:

Boshoku Tsushin (Textile News Agency) was founded in Osaka in 1926 by Kichi Sakata to supply the textile (especially woolens) industry with an organ that would inform interested persons in this field and that would serve to tie the industry together. Its stated purpose was four-fold:

1. To supply manufacturers and factories in the textile field with information concerning the import of wool.

1. Statement of Koji Nakamura, president and chief editor, 12 August 1946.

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ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

Note: Listed below is the material received 16 - 28 February 1947 and filed in the Economic Files, Research and Statistics Division:

FILE NO.

COAL

14 Report of the Coal Association of Japan for Third Ten Day Period of January 1947, CIC ATC 9(ECI), 5 Feb 47

FINANCE

368 Monthly Letter on Economic Conditions Government Finance (The National City Bank of New York), Jan 47

FINANCE (BANK REPORTS)

365 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Industrial Bank of Japan (Old and New Accounts) as of 30 Sep 46

366 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the National Reconstruction Bank (New Account) as of 30 Sep 46

367 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Sumitomo Trust Co.,Ltd. (New Account) as of 30 Nov 46

368 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Sumitomo Bank, Ltd. (Old and New Accounts) as of 30 Nov 46

369 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Tokai Bank, Ltd. (Old Account) as of 30 Nov 46

370 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Trust Accounts of the Tokai Bank, Ltd. (Old Account) as of 30 Nov 46

371 Monthly Report, Statementof Assets and Liabilities of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. (Old and New Accounts) as of 31 Dec 46

372 The Bank of Japan, Special Ten Day Report as of 10 Dec 46

373 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Tokai Bank, Ltd. (Old and New Accounts) as of 31 Dec 1946

374 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Trust Account of the Tokai Bank, Ltd. (New Account) as of 31 Dec 46

375 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Yamuda Bank, Ltd. (Old and New Accounts) as of 31 Dec 46

376 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Industrial Bank of Japan (Old and New Accounts) as of 31 Dec 46